The People's Korea

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SPA Session Adopts New Budget; Defence Spending Goes Down

The Third Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly adopted the state budget for 1988 in a three-day session.

The sum total of revenue and expenditure of the budget for this year is respectively put at 31,852,100,000 won, or an increase of five percent in revenue and 5.9 percent in expenditure as against last year.

President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il attended the Apr. 5-7 session.

Deputy Yun Gi Jong, minister of finance, delivered a report "On the Summing Up of the Fulfilment of the State Budget of the DPRK for 1987 and the State Budget for 1988." (See her report on page 4)

This year the outlay for the national economy is expected to increase by 7 percent above last year's. The greatest portion of the outlay will be distributed for the capital construction this year, too.

The state budget for this year envisages appropriations of a colossal amount of fund for the capital construction to carry on industrial construction including the construction of major objects of the key industries on an unprecedentedly large scale and to push ahead with the construction of Kwangbok Street and major projects in Pyongyang.

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Pyongyang Denounces Tokyo For Its Refusal to Grant Reentry Permit to Deputies in Japan

A spokesman for the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland (DFRF) on Apr. 3 denounced the Japanese government for rejecting applications of representatives of the Korean citizens in Japan for a permit to return to Japan after visiting the DPRK.

He said in a statement that five deputies of Japan-resident Korean origin to the SPA of the DPRK, including Chongryun Chairman Han Duk Su, were unable to attend the Third Session of the Eighth SPA as the Japanese authorities on Apr. 1 refused to grant them reentry permit.

He denounced the decision as a vicious act of international reaction grossly ignoring and violating international law and usage and an unpardonable criminal act to stifle the human rights of the Korean citizens in Japan.

The statement urged Tokyo to immediately withdraw the unjustifiable "sanctions" against the DPRK which were imposed in connection with the KAL jetliner incident.

The DPRK has said that it has nothing to do with the incident and that it was a self-made, self-produced incident by the south Koreans.

The director of Social Affairs Bureau of Chongryun also issued a statement in Tokyo to protest Tokyo's refusal.

Int'l Juche Seminar Calls For Worldwide Peace Movement

Attendants at the International Seminar on the Juche Idea for Peace and Independence in the World were of the view that all peace-loving people and organizations must unite if imperialist propensities for war are to be checked and world peace guaranteed.

A declaration adopted at the seminar stressed the need to actively strive for the creation of nuclear-free peace zones throughout the world and the launching of an anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement.

"We consider it the most pressing task of the world people to foil the machinations of the reactionary forces trying to plunge mankind into the holocaust of a thermonuclear war and to safeguard peace," said the declaration. (See gist of declaration on page 5)

The seminar which was held in Athens from Mar. 30 to Apr. 1 was cosponsored by the International Institute of the Juche Idea and the Preparatory Committee of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea in celebration of the birthday of President Kim Il Sung, the founder of the Juche idea.

The 82 delegations from 65 countries and eight international organizations who attended the seminar unanimously adopted letters to President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il.

Hans Klecatsky, director general of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, delivered a report entitled "The Juche Idea, a Scientific Theory Showing the Way to Peace and Independence." (See excerpts from his speech on page 5)

He said that the most pressing task facing the human race was the prevention of aggression and war and the building of a peaceful and independent new world.

"In order to build a peaceful and independent new world," he said, "it is necessary to develop the peace move-

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Team Spirit 88 Violates Truce: Maj. Gen. Li

Major General Li Tae Ho, senior member of Korean side to the Military Armistice Commission (MAC), on Apr. 1 lodged a strong protest against the Team Spirit joint military maneuvers now being staged by the United States and south Korea against the DPRK.

Major General Li said that Washington and Seoul introduced huge forces of aggression into south Korea to stage the war exercises in wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement, bringing the situation of Korea to an extreme pitch of strain. He spoke at the 442nd meeting of the MAC which was held at Panmunjom on the day at the proposal of the Korean side.

Mr. Li said at the meeting, "The

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Pyongyang Students Agree to N-S Students' Talks Plan

—Seoul Students Call for "Grand March", Sports Event—

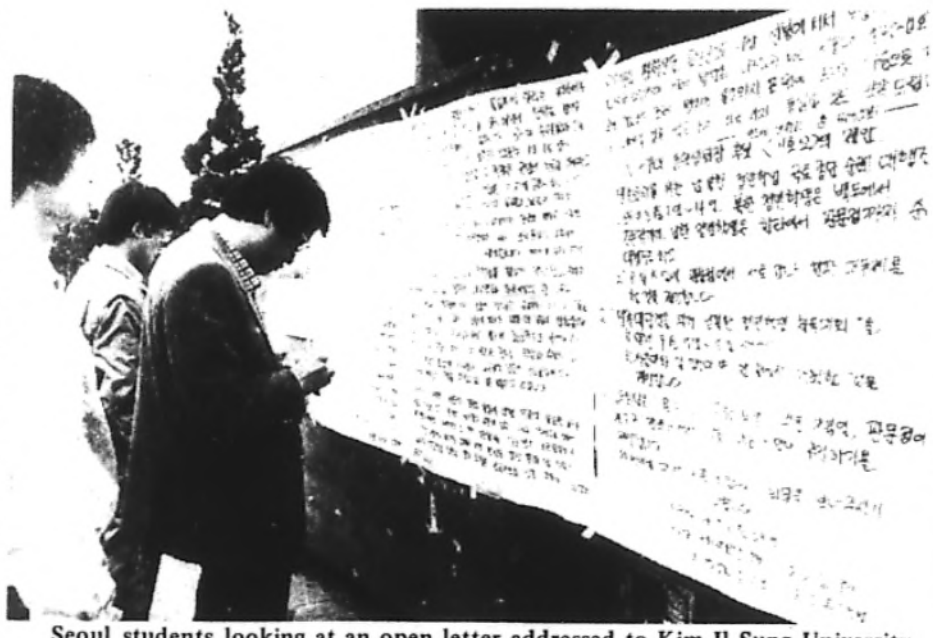
University students in Pyongyang on Apr. 4 expressed full agreement to the proposal for talks between student representatives of universities of the north and the south which had been earlier put forward by students of Seoul National University.

In its letter to the General Student Council of SNU, the Student Committee of Kim Il Sung University agreed through radio to the proposal for holding working-level talks between students of the north and the south on June 10 and proposed Panmunjom as the venue of the talks. (See the letter on page 6)

SNU students' proposal was carried in a wall newspaper dated Mar. 29 which was pasted up on the notice board of the SNU in Seoul earlier. It took a form of an open letter addressed to the students of Kim Il Sung University in the name of the candidates for chairman and vice chairman of the General Student Council of SNU.

In the open letter, they proposed to make a "grand across-the-country march for national reconciliation" separately

(Continued on page 8)



Seoul students looking at an open letter addressed to Kim Il Sung University students proposing north-south students' talks. Wall papers supporting the letter were pasted up on notice boards of universities in Seoul from Mar. 30. (The Kyunghyang Daily News, Apr. 1)

Seoul Refuses to Convey Pyongyang's Letter

The south Korean authorities on Apr. 4 refused to accept the letter sent by Kim Il Sung University in response to the call of the students of SNU.

The south Korean Red Cross society, refusing to accept a reply letter from Kim Il Sung University students, sent a telephone message to the DPRK Red Cross Society chairman not to receive a reply letter from Kim Il Sung University students, saying, "Conveying such a letter will be no help to develop north-south relationships. It is desirable that north-south Red Cross talks be reopened first."

Meanwhile, the south Korean police authorities put on a "wanted list" three students who proposed north-south talks and exchanges, branding their action as a violation of the notorious "National Security Law".

In connection with this, Rodong Sinmun on Apr. 5 said, "If they have the intention to hold a dialogue with us and reunify the country, there can be no reason why the south Korean ruling quarters should regard it problematic for students and other segments of the people to have dialogue with us."

The paper also noted that the Seoul authorities' suppression on SNU students who proposed north-south students' talks is "one more intolerable act of treachery" and urged Seoul to provide conditions for students in the north and the south to meet with each other.

DPRK President, Outstanding Ideo-Theoretician Who Authored Juche Idea (1)

The following is an article written by Mr. J. Scharer, board director of the European Regional Juche Idea Study Society, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Swiss Progressive Organization and a Councillor of Berne. We introduce excerpts from his article on the greatness of President Kim Il Sung who created the Juche idea, which was written in commemoration of his 76th birthday:

President Kim Il Sung

What is the most important in the achievements President Kim Il Sung has made before the people and history is that he fathered the Juche idea.

By creating this great idea, he opened up a new path for the popular masses to hew out their destiny and brought about a historic turn in accomplishing the cause of Chajusong*.

The DPRK President has applied the Juche idea to the revolutionary practice setting a brilliant example in building a new society.

Under the banner of the Juche idea, he enlisted the inexhaustible strength and wisdom of the people, and thus established a powerful socialist state of independence, self-sustenance and self-defense in a very short time on the soil of Korea where backwardness and poverty had once prevailed.

He created the Juche idea on the basis of his deep insight into the characteristics and demands of our times.

A progressive idea which plays an important role in socio-historical progress emerges as the reflection of the mature requirements of the times and the aspirations of the popular masses.

Marxism came into being as the reflection of the mature requirements of a new era which was ushered in with the appearance of the working class on the stage of history.

In the first half of the 19th century, capitalism developed rapidly in many European countries, which accompanied the severe exploitation and oppression of the working class.

Therefore, the working class rose in the struggle against the arbitrariness of capital.

This required a revolutionary idea and theory which showed the path ahead of the working class which rose in the struggle. The requirement was met by Marx and Engels when they evolved Marxism which represented the aspirations and interests of the working class.

In the late 19th century and in the early 20th century capitalism went over to the stage of imperialism, which raised the demands to further develop Marxism creatively in accordance with the new historic conditions.

Leninism which was called Marxism in the era of imperialism is a revolutionary theory which came into being as the reflection of such demands.

Reflecting the demands of our times, a new era in the development of human history, the DPRK President authored the Juche idea.

Secretary Kim Jong Il pointed out:

"Our leader created the great Juche idea after acquiring a deep insight into the requirements of a new era when the oppressed and humiliated masses of the people became masters of their own destiny. Thus he developed their struggle for Chajusong onto a higher plane and opened up the age of Juche, a new era in the development of human history."

In the 1920s when President Kim Il Sung set out on the road of the revolution, a new change was taking place in the struggle of the working class and the popular masses against exploitation and oppression.

On the international arena, the influence of socialism which had won its first victory was strengthened and the revolutionary struggle of the working class in the capitalist countries and the liberation struggle of the peoples in the colonial and semicolonial countries upsurged rapidly.

Thus came the new era when a revolutionary movement develops widely and in a diversified way throughout the world.

The new era when the popular masses including the workers emerged as a great force of history urgently demanded the appearance of a new idea which enable them to be masters of their own destiny, to carve it out independently and creatively and to realize the historic cause of national, class and human emancipation successfully.

In Korea the demand of creating a new revolutionary idea was raised as a particularly important question because of the peculiarities of her historical development and the complexity and arduousness of the revolution.

The Korean revolution was a difficult and complex one which had to carry out the task of anti-imperialist, national-liberation revolution with the strong Japanese imperialists as the objects, and the task of anti-feudal democratic revolution simultaneously and the revolution was arduous which had to pave an untrodden path.

Therefore, the revolution could not be advanced even a step unless the popular masses solved all problems independently and creatively with the consciousness of being the masters of the revolution.

A new revolutionary idea does not come of itself by the demand of the times nor can anybody create it. The revolutionary idea which shows the path ahead of the times and the popular masses can be created and developed only by the leader of the people who carries in himself the aspirations and demands of the popular masses.

The DPRK President analysed and summed up the serious lessons of the Korean national-liberation movement and the early communist movement and generalized the practical experience he gained in the course of the revolutionary activities and, on the basis of this, created the Juche idea.

When he set out on the road of the revolutionary struggle, the Korean national-liberation movement and the early communist movement had serious shortcomings and limitations.

One of them was that the communists and nationalists who were divorced from the masses were engrossed in factional strife for hegemony and empty talk and divided the masses.

The President drew serious lessons from their mistakes and took a road different from theirs, a genuinely revolutionary road which led him to be deep among the masses relying on them in the struggle.

In the course of this, he clarified the truth that the popular masses are the masters of the revolution and that only when he went among them and educated and organized them would he be able to win victory in the revolution. This is one of the starting points of the Juche idea.

Other serious mistakes in those days were that because they were infected with flunkeyism they did not think of making the revolution by themselves and dreamed of achieving independence by relying on foreign forces.

The nationalists tried to liberate the country from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule with the backing of big countries and by relying on their strength.

Those who were allegedly engaged in the communist movement at that time formed their own party or groups and travelled abroad to gain the recognition of the Communist International.

Divorced from the actual conditions of Korea, they sought to mechanically accept the established theory and copy from others' experience.

The President, drawing on the lessons, clarified the truth that a revolution should be carried not by anyone's approval or instruction but by one's own conviction and on one's own responsibility and that all problems arising in the revolution must be solved independently and creatively. This is another starting point of the Juche idea.

The course that the President charted ahead of the Korean revolution and which he has followed in the van of the revolution for more than 60 years is the course along which he originated the Juche idea and perfected it into a unique ideo-theoretical system amidst the energetic revolutionary practice.

As seen above, the Juche idea is a great revolutionary doctrine of our times which shows the road for the popular masses who have appeared as the master of the world to make history and carve out their own destiny.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"In short, the Juche idea, the guiding ideology of our Party, is a man-centered outlook on the world and a revolutionary doctrine which provides the masses with Chajusong."

The theoretical characteristic of the Juche idea is that it is a man-centered world outlook and its mission is to show the road of realizing the Chajusong of the popular masses.

To live independently as the master of the world and carve out his own destiny free from all shackles and subordination of nature and society is the intrinsic demand of man.

Man's Chajusong is realized in the interaction between man and the surrounding world and, through the course of this, man's destiny is carved out.

(To be continued)

NOTE:

***Chajusong is an attribute of social man who wants to live and develop in an independent way as the master of the world and his own destiny.**

Visiting a New Country With New Society

Introduced here are excerpts from Mr. O. L. Jimenez' impression of the DPRK during his visit there. He is director of the Medellin Branch of the Institute for Natural and Environmental Resource Development in Colombia.

I have been to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for nearly one month from Oct. 26 to Nov. 19, 1985.

During my stay in Pyongyang, a beautiful and modern city, I could witness the inexhaustible creative power of the Korean people who are united firmly around President Kim Il Sung, and the miraculous successes they have achieved in the building of a new society.

No foreigners can repress their admiration at the realities beyond imagination once they step on the soil of Korea.

Before it won national independence in August 1945, Korea was a most backward colonial and semi-feudal society. Towns and villages, factories and educational and cultural institutions were literally reduced to ashes owing to the three-year Korean War. (1950-53) If they have a chance to acquaint themselves slightly with such a history of Korea, they will be more surprised.

The Korean people have built a solid independent national economy in a short period of their history.

Before the country's liberation, they could not manufacture even a hoe properly.

But they are now mass-producing modern machines such as lorries, tractors and excavators and equipment including hydroelectric and thermal-power generators, 10,000-ton presses and complete sets of equipment for outfitting modern factories.

Today the proportion of self-sufficiency in machinery and equipment in Korea reaches 98 percent, which is a very high level.

A great progress was made in light industry and agriculture, too. I could confirm all these successes through the inspection of the Exhibition of the Achievements of Socialist Construction.

The Korean people have put forward a programme to attain the 10 long-term objectives of socialist economic construction during the period of a new Seven-Year Plan.

I have thought that man's dream is infeasible. But I saw long-cherished dream has come true in Korea.

In Korea the protection of natural environment and nature-making are conducted excellently in keeping with the ideal of mankind. An expert who studies the development of natural environment, I was deeply moved by it.

Korea develops rapidly all the branches of the national economy by relying on its own natural resources. In particular, it directs great efforts to afforestation and water conservancy.

It uses water rationally for irrigation and has built many water power stations, large and small, by utilizing the natural and geographical conditions.

The construction of the West Sea Barrage shows that the natural transformation for man is being carried out on a large scale. The Korean people stemmed the rough sea by building a dam extending eight kilometres and built the barrage with three locks.

Seeing this barrage, I felt anew what a big and warm heart the Korean people have. This barrage irrigates the vast area of tideland on the west coast and, together with several barrages built on the Taedong River, it opens the seaway for large ships to the upper reaches of the river.

The economy of Korea is developing and the factories are being built like forests throughout the country. Korea is a country free from pollution. It maintains the principle of not running factories if they give harm to the health of the people, no matter how great the economic profits may be.

I inspected Mt. Myohyang, a celebrated mountain of Korea. There I heard a moving story. Once economic experts knew the fact that there were large gold deposits in Mt. Myohyang and suggested to President Kim Il Sung that the deposits should be developed.

At their suggestion, he said that if they exploit them, they will destroy the beautiful scenery of the mountain and the people would not be able to enjoy the natural beauty, and earnestly told them to keep its beauty although they did not exploit hundred tons of gold.

As seen above, making everything serve the masses of the people is the demand of the Juche idea.

The Korean people love nature and transform it without letup in keeping with their demand.

Seeing the appearance of Pyongyang where people are very cheerful and optimistic and where the streets and parks are beautiful, I thought that this is the very revolution that provides the people with an independent and creative life.

Unable to control my surging emotion I recalled what Seattle had said when the U.S. President forced the indigenous people to sell the land where the native inhabitants lived in 1854.

He said: How can the sky be sold and bought, to say nothing of the heat of the earth? If we are not made the master of fresh air and twinkling waves, we cannot live on in this world.

Then, how can you say to buy our land? Even a patch of land is sacred to us. Same is the freshly green pine-trees, a grain of sand and a drop of dew... By the way, if we cannot hear the birds singing and the frogs croaking by the lake, how can we call it a life worth living?

The country where the masses of the people are the genuine masters of their country and land and love and transform nature to lead an independent and creative life to their hearts' content – this is Korea.

The Korean people made a wonderful success in the short period of 40 years, and that under the difficult conditions in which the whole country was reduced to ashes owing to the Korean War. I have been wondering at the sector of such success.

There may be many factors. But the most important is the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

The masses of the people are the subject of the socio-historical development. If they are to carry out their mission and play their role as the subject of history, the masses of the people must be organized and conscious. This is done by the leader.

The DPRK President created the Juche idea and led the masses of the people with this idea as the guiding principle, and thus realized the national and class emancipation and built an independent new society.

Through the realities of Korea I could keenly realize the truth that when the whole people, united firmly around the leader, build a new society, they can work a great miracle.

Another secret is that it gave definite priority to human transformation, which aims at bringing up man into a powerful being, over all other work.

During my stay in Korea, I inspected the educational institutions at all levels from kindergartens to universities.

Korea has now introduced the 11-year compulsory education and is striving to carry into practice the higher compulsory education system and the programme of intellectualizing the whole society.

The entire Korean people are studying. I had an opportunity of inspecting the Grand People's Study House in the heart of Pyongyang.

The magnificent building national in style was charming.

But the unique method of service called forth my greater admiration.

The study house is not a mere library but a correspondence university which gives systematic lectures to the entire people and guide them in their studies.

Right after the country's liberation, there were only tens of intellectuals in Korea.

But there are now 1.25 million intellectuals working in all fields of politics, the economy and culture. It seems that the state uses its money amply for the study of the rising generations and the people.

Korea could make such a wonderful success in a historically short period because it directed great efforts toward rearing the peoples independent and creative powerful beings.

I am convinced that if I revisit Korea a few years later I would be struck with admiration again at the brilliant successes of Korea advancing at a fast rate.

POEM

Brilliant Light of Juche Idea

R.N. Harvey

Chief of Bureau of Formative Arts, Ministry of Revolutionary Culture and Art of Madagascar, Poet, Composer and Singer

Brighter than the light of the sun in the sky
A brilliant light
Spreads its rays over the world.
It is the grateful light of humanity
That rose as the sunshine of the times.

The light carries the wishes of mankind,
The light contains the future of mankind.
It is the light of the Juche idea
Expounded by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The most precious in the world is man;
The most powerful in the world is also man;
He is the master of the world, the master of his fate.
This was made clear to mankind by the great light,
The light of the Juche idea.

As the Juche idea was authored
The dignity and value of man are exalted.
The light of the Juche idea shines across the globe
And unfolds a new world of independence.

Comrade Kim Il Sung indeed
Created a great idea of human liberation
And met the age-old desire of mankind.
He is the most outstanding genius of humanity.

Comrade Kim Il Sung indeed
Gave true lives to millions upon millions of people
And provided light to everyone.
He is the great sun of mankind.

As the sun in the sky belongs to the world
So the light of the Juche idea is eternal wealth of mankind.
This light will for ages to come
Illumine the road of independence, friendship and peace
And humankind will live happily
In an independent world free from domination and subjugation.

The light of the Juche idea
Will be made to shine for ever
By dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.
Mountains and rivers will change.
One century will roll away one after another.
But the light of the Juche idea
Will shine brilliantly with human history.

Mt. Myohyang

On Summing Up of Fulfilment of State Budget of DPRK for 1987 and State Budget for 1988

PYONGYANG, April 6 (KCNA) – Deputy Yun Gi Jong, minister of finance, delivered a report "On the Summing Up of the Fulfilment of the State Budget of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for 1987 and the State Budget for 1988" at the Third Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly that opened at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on Apr. 5.

On Last Year's Budget

According to the report, the state budget last year was successfully fulfilled with a new upsurge effected in all fields of the national economy and material and technical foundations of socialism and the independent financial foundation of the country strengthened still further.

The total state budgetary revenue last year amounted to 30,337,200,000 won, or 0.1 percent above the plan.

Many new modern industrial establishments and workshops made their appearance and went into operation and a vigorous drive was waged to increase production, rationalize industrial management and practice economy by making an effective use of the economic foundations already laid in all fields. As a result, the state budgetary revenue quickly increased by 6.3 percent as against the previous year.

The total state budgetary expenditure last year was 30,085,100,000 won, or 99.3 percent of the plan and a growth of 5.9 percent above 1986.

Thus the state budget last year was successfully fulfilled with an excess of revenue over expenditure amounting to 252,100,000 won, while satisfactorily guaranteeing financially the policies of our party and the government of the DPRK to accelerate socialist economic construction and cultural building, increase the nation's might and improve the people's living.

In last year's state budget, expenditure for the national economy was markedly increased to 107.3 percent, of which the investment in productive capital construction to 108.7 percent as compared with the 1986 figure, in accordance with the strategic task of socialist economic construction advanced by our party.

The investment in industrial construction was augmented to 109.1 percent. As a result, vast-scale industrial construction including the major objects of the key industries were promoted dynamically.

Last year the power station constructors carried out the difficult project of excavating a 40-kilometre-long waterway tunnel for the Taechon Power Station and the vast first-stage project of the Songwon Dam and completed the assembling of the first generator of 125,000 kva at Taechon Power Station No.2, starting power production, they also pressed ahead with the construction of the Wiwon Power Station and the Sunchon Thermal Power Plant and with the third-stage project of the March 17 Power Station.

In mining industry, the Soho and Sosa coal mines of the Anju District Coal Mining Complex were commissioned and the reconstruction and expansion projects of such large-scale coal and ore mines as the Sunchon District Coal Mining Complex and the Musan Mining Complex went ahead vigorously last year.

The builders of metallurgical bases and steel makers built a new modern steel plant, dynamically stepped up the second-stage expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex and successfully built a stainless steel and stainless steel pipe production centres operated by a new steel-making method of our own.

Last year the state appropriated a colossal amount of state fund, 1.5 times the previous year, for the chemical industry and light metal industry in order to accelerate the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex and the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex.

The constructors in Tanchon area completed the expansion projects of the Tanchon Magnesia Factory and the construction of the Unsong Crushing and Screening Plant, thus raising the magnesia clinkers production capacity to the two million-ton level and finishing the first-stage construction project of the Tanchon Smeltery which is of great significance in laying foundations to attain the goal of non-ferrous metal ahead of schedule.

The expansion of the production capacity of cement factories and the construction of new ones went ahead vigorously last year.

The extension of the Sungri General Motor Works and the Huichon Machine-tool Plant was pushed ahead and the Anju Orlon Spinning Mill of the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex and the Mangyongdae Aeguk Aluminium Sash Factory were built last year.

With the vigorous progress of railway construction, the Hyesan-Huju and Unbong-Chasong sections which cover a distance of 100 kilometers were opened to the traffic to link the eastern and western regions of the country and many sections were electrified.

With a vast state investment in the rural economy 8.9 percent more fund than in 1986, the irrigation, electrification and mechanization of agriculture were accelerated and more chemicals were applied to the fields and vast agricultural construction was successfully carried out.

The construction of Kwangbok Street and other major objects in Pyongyang was vigorously stepped up last year, bringing a great innovation unprecedented in the construction of the capital.

Last year the appropriations for the development of science and technology went up 32 percent, for educational work 5.8 percent, for cultural work 1 percent and for public health 4.3 percent as against the previous year.

In order to ease tensions in the country and create an atmosphere favourable for a peaceful reunification, the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Republic advanced in July last year a massive phased military cut proposal, while announcing a plan to unilaterally reduce officers and men of the Korean People's Army by 100,000 men by the end of 1987. And it was successfully carried out in four months or more.

In this connection, our party and the government of the Republic markedly slashed the appropriations for defence building originally earmarked for the state budget last year, directing 13.2 percent of the state budgetary expenditure to defence spending.

The plan of local budgetary revenue was fulfilled at 103.5 percent last year.

All these remarkable achievements in the socialist economic construction and fulfilment of the state budget last year are a brilliant fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and our party leading the revolution and construction along the road of victory.

On This Year's Budget

Referring to the state budget for 1988, the reporter continued:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"This year we must bring about another great upswing in all fields of socialist construction and ensure that our Republic which has risen to a high level as a socialist state that has become independent, self-sufficient and self-reliant in defence, by overcoming manyfold difficulties and trials, will demonstrate its might to the whole world and celebrate its 40th anniversary as a grand festival of victors."

The state budget for 1988 has been worked out correctly with an extensive mobilization of the nation's financial resources so as to fully guarantee financially the grand construction for attaining the vast targets of the third Seven-Year Plan ahead of the set time according to the main tasks of the socialist construction advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for this year.

The total revenue and expenditure of the state budget for this year are equally scaled at 31,852,100,000 won, or an increase of 5 percent in revenue and 5.9 percent in expenditure as against last year.

This means that, as a result of the annual increase of the state budgetary revenue in our country over the past four decades since the founding of our Republic, the state budget this year has grown more than 200 times the 1948 figure in scale.

According to the report, the outlay for the national economy is expected to increase by 7 percent above last year's to press ahead more powerfully with the grand project and bring about a new all-round upswing in socialist economic construction, and this year, too, the greatest portion of it will be directed to capital construction.

In order to expand and consolidate the productive and technical foundations of the key industries, the state will increase investment in industrial construction 11 percent above last year, of which the investment in the construction of power bases 19.2 percent, that in the construction of metallurgical industrial bases 15.2 percent and that in the construction of chemical and light metal industrial bases 22.4 percent.

We will direct considerable efforts to power industry to finish within the first half of this year the construction of the Taechon and Wiwon power stations, the Sunchon Thermal Power Plant and the third-stage project of the March 17 Power Station, to push ahead with the construction of the Kumgangsan, Nyongwon, Huichon, Namgang and Kumyagang power stations on an extensive scale and build many small-and medium-sized power stations in all parts of the country.

Thus, we will create an additional generating capacity of above 1.2 million kva within the first half of the year and make a signal advance in the construction of power bases.

In the extractive industries large-scale coal mines in Anju, Sunchon, Pukchang and northern districts and other areas will be largely reconstructed on an expansion basis.

We will also press ahead with the project to build the Musan Mining Complex into a large-scale modern iron ore production base with a 10 million ton capacity for the present and with a 15 million ton capacity for the future, and will accelerate the expansion projects of mines in many districts.

This year the state will continue concentration efforts on the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex and press on with the projects to create production capacities of various chemical goods, including the project to create a 100,000 ton vinalon production capacity.

In the chemical industrial sector this year, the expansion projects of the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Complex and the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Complex will be accelerated, Hukbosan fertilizer plants be built up in Anju, Kumya, Kocham and other areas, and the Hamhung Herbicide Plant, the Youth Resin Bag Factory and the Kumya Saltworks be built up.

We will bring about a great advance in building a Juche-oriented large light metal production base this year by accelerating the construction of the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex.

We will dynamically push forward the expansion projects of the Sungri General Motor Works and the Huichon Machine Tool Plant on the one hand and build new workshops at many machine plants and widely undertake the construction of building-materials industrial bases.

This year, we will carry on industrial construction including the construction of major objects of the key industries on an unprecedented scale.

The state budget envisages colossal appropriations to capital construction to push ahead with the construction of Kwangbok Street and major projects in Pyongyang.

This year the state will increase investment in transport by 7.4 percent above last year and more forcefully push forward railway construction.

The first-stage project of the Northern Railway will be wound up and the second-stage project be undertaken, the laying of new railway lines in many sections be accelerated and more than 220 kilometers of railways be switched over to electric traction.

The state budget for this year envisages an increase of a percent in the investment in the rural economy as against last year.

In this domain, the projects of jetting irrigation covering 500,000 hectares of dry fields will be pressed on through an all-people movement, and 140 reservoirs and more than 1,600 water pumping stations be built.

The state will increase the supply of tractors 1.3 times the last year's figure, supply more electricity to the countryside and markedly increase the supply of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals to expand the achievements of electrification and activate the chemicalization of agriculture.

The state budget this year envisages a 7.5 percent growth in the investment in fisheries above last year and big efforts will be directed to sea culture which is very promising.

This year we will make greater efforts to develop the science and technology of the country onto a new, higher stage and step up the construction of socialist culture.

This year's expenditure for scientific researches and technical progress will increase 1.4 times above last year.

The government of the Republic will step up the automation, computerization and robotization of the national economy by expanding material and financial outlay for the rapid development of electronics, biology and heat engineering, actively introduce successes of modern biology in agriculture and livestock breeding and solve the heat and power problem more successfully.

This year's state budget envisages an increase of 6.2 percent in the appropriations for social and cultural measures above last year in order to accelerate cultural revolution and promote the material and cultural well-being of the people.

In particular, the state will supply this year the entire children and students, more than a half of the popula-

(Continued on page 5)

Athens Declaration

—Adopted at Int'l Seminar on Juche Idea For Peace, Independence in World—

A declaration was adopted on Apr. 1 at the International Seminar on the Juche Idea for Peace and Independence in the World held in Athens in celebration of the birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

We admit with great satisfaction that the seminar was an important opportunity to dynamically encourage the people in their struggle to save mankind from the danger of a new world war and to make the world independent, says the declaration.

Noting that the globe is faced with a grave situation created by the reckless imperialist policy for aggression and plunder, the declaration continues:

We consider it the most pressing task of the world people to foil the machinations of the reactionary forces trying to plunge mankind into the holocaust of a thermo-nuclear war and to safeguard peace.

All the peace-loving forces must rise as one in the struggle to check and frustrate the imperialist moves for a new war and to ensure people's Chajusong throughout the world. Herein lies a sure guarantee for the eternal happiness and prosperity of mankind.

We consider it necessary to more actively strive to create nuclear-free, peace zones in all parts of the world and to launch an anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement.

The developing countries must hew out their destiny on their own by expanding and developing South-South cooperation and exchange in all areas of economy, ideology and culture on the principle of collective self-reliance as well as on the principle of complete equality and mutual benefit.

We consider that when the transformation of nature and the transformation of society are vigorously promoted simultaneously while giving priority to the remoulding of man who is the master of history, the society will develop in a balanced way and all the wealth created by mankind will be used for the independent and creative life of man, stresses the declaration.

Pointing out that the Juche idea is a crystallization of the independent idea which has assimilated and developed all precious ideas contributing to the human's position and role, it says:

The Juche idea that places man in the position of the master of the world and his destiny is a scientific world outlook which clarifies the essence of the world and the laws governing its change and development by focussing on man, and a revolutionary doctrine which shows the way for mankind to shape its destiny.

The Juche idea is the noblest humanistic idea which regards it as its aim to oppose aggression and war, to safeguard universal peace and security and to value and protect the life of mankind as a whole. It is a genuine internationalistic idea which advocates the friendship, unity and cooperation among the nations in all spheres of social life.

For these essential characteristics, the Juche idea evokes a unanimous sympathy among the progressive people and serves as an ideological, theoretical and methodological guideline in the struggle for peace and independence throughout the world.

The works of His Excellency Kim Il Sung and His Excellency Kim Jong Il crystalize the profound truth of the Juche idea and sum up all the precious experiences gained by the Korean people in their hard struggle.

We admit that in the study and dissemination of the Juche idea the main stress must be laid on studying and disseminating the works of His Excellency Kim Il Sung and His Excellency Kim Jong Il.

It is our honorable duty stemming from the essence of the Juche idea to support and encourage all progressive movement of the people for peace and independence. In the name of this seminar we extend our active support and encouragement to the peoples of all countries fighting against imperialist and racialist moves for aggression and war.

Considering that it is the common task of the progressive people all over the world to prevent a new war and defend peace in Korea, the motherland of the Juche idea, we express firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and full support to the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for convening a north-south joint conference and other peace proposals.

The struggle of the people for peace and independence in the world under the banner of the Juche idea will surely be crowned with victory and the ideal of mankind for peace and complete independence will certainly come true.

Report by Hans Klecatsky, Director General of IIJI

Hans Klecatsky, director general of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, made a report entitled "The Juche Idea, a Scientific Theory Showing the Way to Peace and Independence" on Mar. 30 at the International Seminar on Juche Idea for Peace and Independence in the World which was in session in Athens in celebration of the birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

Follow excerpts from his speech:

He said many years have elapsed since the Juche idea was propounded by President Kim Il Sung, a prominent leader of the progressive people of the world. During the period the Juche idea has contributed to the accomplishment of the cause for the freedom and happiness of the people and for independence and peace, he added.

Today it can be said, he went on, that mankind is at crossroads of history; whether the world will be plunged into a thermo-nuclear holocaust or it will greet the 21st century in which the whole of mankind will enjoy happiness and prosperity by preventing war, defending peace and tiding over the fin-de-siècle.

Referring to the way to a new world, peaceful and independent, he said:

Today, it is the most pressing and important task of the world people to prevent aggression and war and to build a peaceful and independent new world.

Respected President Kim Il Sung said:

"An independent world is a world where all forms of colonialism have been abolished completely and where all countries and all nations are provided with complete sovereignty."

"It is only when the whole world has become independent that all the peoples on earth can build a prosperous new society where they can lead free and happy lives having cast off the yoke of domination and subjugation and that they can build a new world where mankind can live in peace by putting an end to aggression and war."

In order to build a peaceful and independent new world, it is necessary to develop the peace movement on a worldwide scale.

It is essential, first of all, to bring home to the people where the source of a new world war lies and what the way to defend peace is.

Today the United States, ambitious of world supremacy, is increasing armaments. It is building a network of military bases in many parts of the world.

That is why all those who value peace should not have an illusion about U.S. imperialists, but be vigilant against their policy of strength for aggression and war.

It is important not only to give the masses of the people a correct understanding of the source of war but also to awaken them ideologically by exposing how reckless and criminal is the nuclear war which imperialists are preparing so that they can resolutely fight against the imperialist moves for aggression and war.

It is imperative to bring to the fore the common desire and aspirations to save the destiny of mankind, not the ideological difference among the countries and the parties, and to achieve an ideological unity in order to safeguard peace.

In the concerted action to defend peace, it is, above all, important for each country and each people to fight for peace to the best of their abilities.

The people of each country and each region should refrain from allowing the test, manufacture and deployment of nuclear weapons, wage a vigorous struggle to reduce or remove various kinds of existing nuclear weapons and dynamically step up the struggle to establish nuclear-free peace zones in different parts of the world and the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement.

In order to prevent war, defend peace and ensure the people independent and creative lives, it is important to liquidate the present unfair international economic order based on neocolonialism and to establish a new international economic order.

As the developed countries are not yet willing to accept a new international economic order, it is important for the Third World countries to develop first South-South cooperation.

President Kim Il Sung put forth an original idea of expanding and developing South-South cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance, complete equality and mutual benefit among the developing countries and paved a new road for the international cooperation and unity based on friendship and solidarity.

South-South cooperation makes it possible to fight to be freed from abject poverty, attain economic self-sufficiency and expand and develop closer cooperation in the domains of politics, ideology and culture.

In order to prevent war, defend peace and provide the people with an independent and creative life, it is necessary to push ahead with the transformation of nature, society and man and thus remove the imbalance in political, economic and cultural life.

Society consists of people, the social wealth they have created and social relations. If social life is to be normalized and society is to develop rapidly, the transformation of nature should develop with the resultant increase of material wealth, the remoulding of man should develop with his resultant growth into a powerful social being having higher standards of ideology and culture, and the transformation of society should develop with the resultant establishment of social relations for the better realization of people's Chajusong and creativity.

And primary attention should always be paid to the remoulding of man.

In developing the work of remoulding man, it is important to enhance people's ideological consciousness of independence. The world outlook, the socio-historical outlook and the view of human life, clarified by the Juche idea, constitute a scientific theory which contributes to raising people's ideological consciousness of independence.

In order to remove the imbalance in social life, it is important to put politics on the right track.

What is important in the politics is to develop both individual lives and the life of the community.

If politics is to fulfil its basic mission, it should, of course, give full play to the Chajusong and creativity of individuals on the basis of equality and cement the unity and cohesion of the community on the basis of comradely love.

The Juche idea demands that politics properly combine the principle of equality with the principle of love, the principle of democracy with the principle of unity, and realize the independence of both individuals and the community.

Respected His Excellency Kim Jong Il has not only clarified in a profound and comprehensive way the correlationship between the principle of equality and the principle of love, between the principle of democracy and the principle of unity, but also, by applying these principles with credit, set a genuine example of independent and creative political life in Korea.

His Excellency Kim Il Sung and His Excellency Kim Jong Il not only created the Juche idea and developed it consistently but also lead the Korean people, by applying it, to true happiness and prosperity.

Indeed, in Korea the three major aspects of transformation, that is, the transformation of nature, society and man, go together in a balanced way and politics, economy and culture develop in a unified way. This is why Korea is called the birthplace of the Juche idea and the land of Juche where this idea is applied, the idea which demands man be placed in the centre of all thinking and everything made to serve him.

(Continued from page 4)

tion, with fine-quality clothes, sweaters, caps and underwear and foodstuffs free of charge on the occasion of Apr. 15, the greatest auspicious jubilee of the nation.

The local budgetary revenue this year will increase 3.1 percent and local budgetary expenditure 10.9 percent above last year.

On Educational Aid Fund & Defence Expenditure

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a large sum of educational aid fund and stipends amounting to 38,555.95 million yen in Japanese currency in 106 instalments by the end of last year from 1957 for the democratic national education of sons and daughters of Koreans in Japan. This year, too, a large amount of educational aid fund and stipends will be sent to the children of compatriots in Japan.

The U.S. imperialists who keep south Korea under their military occupation are further aggravating the north-south military confrontation, ceaselessly staging the "Team Spirit" joint manoeuvres and other large-scale war games. Even under such circumstances, this year, the government of the Republic will earmark 12.2 percent of the state budgetary expenditure, far less than last year, for national defence according to the policy of our party to ease the tension of the country and bring about a favourable phase for its peaceful reunification.

The reporter pointed to the tasks arising in successfully executing the state budget for 1988.

Kim Il Sung Univ. Student Com. Agrees to SNU Students Proposal to Hold N-S Students Meet

The Student Committee of Kim Il Sung University, in its letter to the General Student Council of Seoul University through radio on Apr. 4, expressed full agreement to the proposal for holding working-level talks between student representatives of Kim Il Sung University and Seoul University on June 10 and proposed Panmunjom as the venue of the talks.

The letter says:

We also agree to your suggestion that the working-level talks discuss the issues of carrying out a grand cross-the-country march from Mt. Paekdu to Panmunjom in the north and from Mr. Halla to Panmunjom in the south over Aug. 1-14 and of holding a sports meet at either of the two universities over Sep. 15-17 for national reconciliation.

The talks may cover other matters of our common councern, if necessary.

As for the delegation to the talks, our university plans to make it up of about ten boy and girl students with the chairman of the student committee of the university at the head, in view of the fact that our meeting is a historic one desired by the nation and drawing attention of the entire students in the north and the south and in view of the important mission of the talks.

The delegation of your university may well be formed as you wish.

It is not only our strong desire to see a meeting and reunion of the students in the north and the south.

We think the desire of all the students should be taken into account and it is more desirable to arrange a grand march to Panmunjom and a grand meeting involving not only our representatives but also the representatives of all universities and all students in the north and the south.

Our meeting must be realized without fail, and no one on earth can block it.

We firmly believe that your proposal and our response will lead to the first step towards national reconciliation, lay a solid cornerstone of reunification and open a new chapter in the history of national reunification and salvation.

The General Students Council of Seoul University this time proposed talks between students of Kim Il Sung University of ours and your university and suggested to hold the cross-the-country grand march and a sports meet, the first of their kinds after the division of the nation, the letter notes, and goes on: This is a great undertaking to be praised by all the students in the north and the south and applauded by the entire nation.

Nothing is more painful for us than to see the deplorable reality today when we, of the same nation who had lived together through thousands of years, are forced to live separated in the north and the south like enemies.

The tragedy of the national division forced upon us by foreign forces and history of the hard-fought struggle to achieve reunification and save the nation teach us younger generation the precious proposition that we students, born in the divided country do not know what a united country is like, should become a standard-bearer of national reconciliation and a leading force in the reunification movement.

We students who cherish partiotism and ardently desire reunification should not just sit idle and wait till our parents have brought about national reconciliation nor should we expect that the older generation will bring the reunification of the country.

We young intellectuals in the north and the south should become vigorous youth for national salvation who promote national reconciliation and open the door of reunification by pooling their intention and efforts and devoting their enthusiasm and sincerity in order to fulfil the responsibility and mission assigned by the nation and history.

President of Kim Il Sung University Pak Gwan O sent a letter to President of Seoul University Cho Wan Gyu on Apr. 4.

Deeply understanding the circumstances where ardent students could not but make their good intention public on a large wallpaper, not through correspondence, the president of the university in the letter stressed the need not to spare support and cooperation so that their wish could come true without fail.

10,000 Workers Stage Sit-ins at Daewoo Shipbuilding

Some 10,000 workers at Daewoo Shipbuilding, a subsidiary of the Daewoo Group went on strike on Apr. 1 to demand higher wages and started a sit-in at Koje Island in South Kyongsang Province.

This is the first time this year that an all-out strike has taken place within the Daewoo Group.

Many commentators are saying that this dispute will embolden the labor movement and may lead to industrial unrest similar to that witnessed during the June popular uprising of last year.

The labor union which represents workers at Daewoo Shipbuilding called the strike after wage negotiations with the management broke down on Mar. 31.

Negotiations between the union and management began on Mar. 22, but even after five days of bargaining no compromise could be found. The union is demanding a 26 percent wage increase. However, the management has stated that no more than 7.2 percent is possible.

The management's offer has not been well received by the workers, many of whom are prepared for a long dispute. One worker even set himself on fire as a protest against what he called the company's dishonest attitudes.

Some 260 workers at Daewoo Motors' Pusan factory have also been on strike since Mar. 28 demanding a 29.7 percent pay increase with the result that production at the factory has been suspended since Mar. 31.

In addition, some 1,500 manual workers at the Pupyong plant of Daewoo Motors near Inchon staged a one day strike following the break down of wage negotiations.

Sporadic labor disputes have erupted at enterprises and factories of major financial groups of south Korea since the beginning of this year.

They demand drastic wage increase and the betterment of labor conditions.

Students hold rallies and demonstrations to express their solidarity with workers' struggle.

Students Hold Solidarity Rally for Workers

About 10,000 students from 10 universities in Seoul gathered on Apr. 2 at Seoul's Yonsei University for a rally to protest against the suppression of the labor movement. This demonstration came in the wake of an anti-government rally which involved students from Korea, Yonsei and Seoul National universities.

As the students tried to leave the campus to stage a street demonstration they were confronted by tear-gas firing police and a bitter clash took place.

Workers and citizens also participated in the rally which took place at a time when industrial unrest was on the increase.

An eight-point resolution was adopted which included: 1) an immediate release of detained workers; 2) large-scale wage hikes, an eight-hour day and a guaranteed minimum wage system; 3) support for the formation of a nationwide labor council in accordance with the respective industries and regions.

Representatives from the labor unions of Hyundai Engine Co. and Chonggyechon Clothes along with people who had been made homeless because of government "capital development" plans also participated in the rally.

The various representatives spoke about their respective struggles and voiced their determination to continue their struggle for greater industrial democracy and an improvement in pay and conditions.

On Mar. 29 some 3,000 Seoul National University students staged a rally to demand an end to the suppression of the Hyundai Engine Company's labor union and the resease of detained workers.

Anti-Roh Demos

Some 500 students from Konkook University and Sejong College on Apr. 4 denounced Roh Tae Woo as one of the masterminds behind the Kwangju Massacre and demanded his resignation.

They accused the Roh regime of using the Olympics to perpetuate national division by doing everything in its power to frustrate and negate co-hosting proposals and said that such moves were aimed at "dividing the Korean Peninsula into two halves for good."

Further student unrest took place in Chinju on Apr. 4 when about 700 students from Kyongsang University occupied some railroad facilities to protest against U.S. pressure on south Korea to import agricultural products.

Entering a new semester, south Korean university students conduct fierce anti-Roh demonstrations across south Korea. Hundreds of Kyongsang University students occupied railroad facilities in Chinju, South Kyongsang Province on Apr. 4 in a show of their protest against the U.S.

Pyongyang Meet Marking 40th Anniv. of Apr. 3 Popular Uprising in Cheju Island

A Pyongyang meeting was held on Apr. 2 to mark the 40th anniversary of the April 3 Uprising of the People in Cheju Island of south Korea.

The meeting was attended by Ho Jong Suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and others.

Chon Gum Chol, director of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, made a report at the meeting.

He said that the April 3 Uprising of the People in Cheju Island who had turned out in the struggle against the "separate government" plot of the U.S. and its stooges was a patriotic armed struggle to oppose the U.S. colonial enslavement policy toward south Korea and their manoeuvres of national split and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He declared that in order to realize the patriotic desire of the people in Cheju Island at an early date, it is imperative to force the U.S. aggression forces out of south Korea and realize the independence of society.

The people of all strata in south Korea, the reporter stressed, should drive the U.S. out of south Korea by courageously launching various forms of anti-U.S. struggle in different places under the uplifted banner of anti-U.S. and for independence. In particular, they must resolutely oppose and reject all sorts of manoeuvres including the "Team Spirit 88" joint military exercises of Washington and Seoul and their arms buildup and wage more dynamically the struggle to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

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Fortieth anniversary of April 3 Popular Uprising in Cheju Island in south Korea was marked.

Under the U.S. military occupation, 240,000 out of about 300,000 people in Cheju Island rose against a separate election held on May 10, 1948 in the southern part of Korea. About 60,000 are believed to have been killed (Other information notes that 70,000-80,000 were victimized during the uprising.)

The truth about the massacre of people of Cheju Island during the uprising has not been made clear.

After the Kwangju Massacre in 1980 anti-U.S. and democratization campaigns developed. In particular, a severe situation has been continuing in south Korea since last year's June uprising.

Under these circumstances, south Korean historians and men of culture have come out to study the truth about the April 3 uprising and massacre of Cheju islanders.

In September 1945 the U.S. that was occupying south Korea set up a military government and pursued a colonial enslavement policy.

It backed up the feudal landlords and comprador capitalists and established a puppet government headed by Syngman Rhee.

The U.S. abused the U.N. and forced it to about a "resolution on the forming of the UN Temporary Commission on Korea (UNTCOK)".

The UNTCOK was nothing but a tool for U.S. colonial policy and its formation was aimed at enforcing a separate election and setting up a puppet regime in south Korea. Then the U.S. proceeded to hold a general election on May 10 in south Korea alone.

Against these U.S. plans the south Korean people staged general strikes on Feb. 7 and campaigns to boycott the election were unfolded in various places in south Korea.

The April 3 Uprising of the People in Cheju Island was the first and the most active struggle against the separate election.

The shooting of people who held a demonstration to mark the Mar. 1 Popular Uprising of 1919 triggered the April 3 Uprising of the People in Cheju Island.

At that time, police shot bullets at the demonstrators who were conducting a peaceful demonstration. Six were killed and eight were injured.

Angered by this, the islanders demanded an apology from the U.S. military authorities and police for the incident. The demand was rejected. Then came the strikes of the islanders. The U.S. military authorities sent army units to the island and conducted a "purge of communists".

Early on the morning of Apr. 3, 1948, people who rose against the U.S. suppression attacked 14 police substations and police boxes, the Cheju and Sokwipo police stations, dormitories of the police and terrorists' groups and administration offices around Mt. Halla and in its neighborhood.

About 3,000 islanders participated in the first uprising. Among them were people's defence corps, workers, farmers, fishermen, woman divers, shepherds, students, office workers, etc.

They made an appeal, which said, "We are opposed to the traitorous separate election for the sake of the reunification of the fatherland and the complete national liberation."

"We have risen with weapons in our hands. Let's fight for the fatherland and people!"

In response to it, people organized rallies and demonstrations in many places of the island. They shouted slogans, which included:

"Against the traitorous separate election!", "Disband the U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea!", "Down with the puppets of U.S. imperialism!", "Long live Korea's reunification!"

People organized guerrilla bands and started struggling, with Mt. Halla as their base, and dealt a big blow at the ruling machines.

More soldiers were turning to the side of the people.

On Apr. 27 about 100 soldiers of a company of the ninth regiment of the national defence guard turned to the side of the people.

When the struggle against the May 10 separate election mounted, the U.S. and its puppets mobilized U.S. troops, police, national defence guard and terrorists' groups and started a large-scale crackdown.

Cheju Island was blockaded. Islanders were prevented from travelling or walking around. They were divided into "reds" and the "people related to guerrillas". During the period from May 7 to 10, 50,425 islanders were arrested. By combining the armed struggles of guerrillas with various kinds of fighting such as mass uprisings and demonstrations, the islanders continued struggles, which included refusal to register for the election, plunder of lists of eligible voters, attacks on election offices, police stations and reactionaries.

A few days before the election day some 50,000 islanders went into Mt. Halla in groups to boycott the election.

Due to the attacks by the people, ballot boxes were not prepared in many voting places. The lists of eligible voters were lacking.

Thus the May 10 separate election was foiled in Cheju Island. The struggle of the Cheju Island continued for two years afterward.

The popular uprising in Cheju Island dealt an appalling blow at the U.S. colonial policy, played a leading role in frustrating the May 10 separate election in Cheju Island and encouraged the south Korean people who rose against the May 10 separate election throughout the country.

Koreans Here Urge Japanese Gov. to Retract "Sanctions"

Some 700 resident Koreans from Tokyo gathered at the Asahiseimei Hall to demand the Japanese government lift the unreasonable "sanctions" against the DPRK and guarantee the human rights of Korean residents in Japan.

Present at the meeting were Vice Chairmen Sin Sang Dae and Pae Byong Du of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun). Vice Chairman Pae is also chairman of the Chongryun's Tokyo Headquarters.

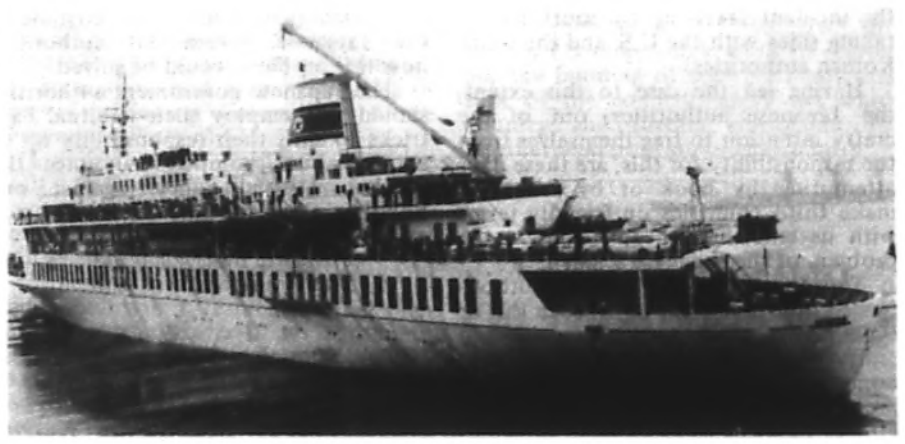
Prior to report by Vice Chairman Pae some distinguished Japanese figures made speeches in which they expressed their solidarity with the objectives of the meeting.

Vice Chairman Pae denounced the "sanctions" and said that they represented an open challenge towards the Korean people and the independence and dignity of the DPRK. He claimed the "sanctions" were nothing more than a criminal machination which runs counter to the wishes of Koreans and Japanese alike.

He demanded that the Japanese government discontinue its hostile policy towards the DPRK immediately, warrant the legal activities of Chongryun and ensure the human rights of resident Koreans.

A petition to be presented to the Japanese government was adopted by the meeting.

DPRK Passenger Ship Enters Kobe Port for First Time



The DPRK passenger liner Samjiyon

Although the 8,332-ton DPRK passenger ship Samjiyon has sailed between the DPRK and Japan about 100 times, it arrived at Kobe Port in Hyogo Prefecture for the first time on Apr. 1.

Its usual route is between Wonsan (the DPRK) and Niigata (Japan). However as this was its first visit to Kobe a welcoming ceremony was held at the port and was attended by Vice Chairman So Man Sul of the Chongryun CSC, other Chongryun officials, local Korean residents and some prominent Japanese figures.

Unfortunately, the captain and crew were refused permission to disembark by the Japanese Justice Ministry's Immigration Bureau because of unreasonable "sanctions" imposed on the DPRK by Japan.

The ship left on Apr. 4 with about 300 passengers who are returning to their homeland for a short trip to visit family and friends in the DPRK.

Entrance Ceremonies Held At Korean High Schools

High school graduates of the Ibaraki Korean Elementary, Junior and Senior High School entering the assembly hall to the students' applause.

Following on from the elementary and junior high school entrance ceremonies which were held on Apr. 1, entrance ceremonies at Korean high schools took place on Apr. 5.

There are now 12 Korean high schools in Japan which offer a high quality democratic national education to the children of Korean residents.

There are now 152 Korean schools in Japan sponsored by the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and it is hoped that the children will be prepared for life in a world where a good education is becoming increasingly important. On graduating from high school the students will be capable of working for the reunification of their country and the development of the Korean movement in Japan.

At the moment all of the Korean high schools in Japan have a good reputation for the quality of education they offer and particularly for the high level of skill they exhibit in soccer, boxing, music and other club activities.

Tokyo Responsible for Failure to Solve Japanese Crewmen Issue: Pyongyang

The director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK on Apr. 3 answered questions of KCNA reporters on the problem of the Japanese ship "Fujisan-maru No. 18."

He said:

The chances of the solution of the problem of the crewmen of the Japanese ship "Fujisan-maru No. 18" are lost due to the untenable act of the Japanese government authorities.

The Japanese government itself blocked the road of the solution of the crewmen's problem by severing contact between Korean and Japanese diplomats with a noisy clamour about insulting "sanctions" against our Republic over the incident faked up by south Korea, taking sides with the U.S. and the south Korean authorities.

Having led the case to this extent, the Japanese authorities, out of the crafty intention to free themselves from the responsibility for this, are these days attempting by hook or by crook to make third countries on friendly terms with us enter into negotiation on the problem of the Japanese seamen.

This attempt of the Japanese authorities to negotiate with us through this or that person is a very shameless and crafty trick to mislead public opinion at home and abroad by creating the impression that they are making sustained efforts to solve the problem through a third party, if possible, but it fails to be solved owing to the lack of humanitarian considerations on our part.

The Japanese government has not only blocked itself the road of contact between Korean and Japanese diplomats, but still remains hostile to our Republic and is intensifying maneuvers to suppress the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

The problem cannot be solved even through a third party with this fundamental question left unsolved.

If the Japanese authorities resort to petty tricks to evade responsibility, not trying to solve the fundamental question, it will cast a gloomier shadow on the solution of the problem of the Japanese seamen.

As facts show, the chief obstacle to the solution of the problem of the Japanese crewmen is the immoral and inhuman act of the Japanese authorities themselves.

It entirely depends on the attitude of the Japanese government authorities how this problem would be solved.

The Japanese government authorities should not employ their habitual base tricks to shift their responsibility on to another but promptly renounce the reckless hostile policy against our Republic they are pursuing on the side of the south Korean puppets.

* * *

Earlier on Dec. 24 last year, the Nampo Municipal Court of the DPRK passed a ruling on inflicting 15 years of reformation through labour each on Beniko Isamu, master, and Kuriura Yoshio, chief engineer, of the Japanese ship "Fujisan-maru No. 18" and confiscating the ship on charges of spying on the DPRK and abduction of a DPRK citizen on the order of a Japanese intelligence organ.

Int'l Juche Seminar

(Continued from page 1)

ment on a worldwide scale."

He said that it is essential, first of all, to bring home to people where the sources of a new world war are and the ways of defending peace.

Pointing out that the United States, ambitious of world supremacy, is increasing its armaments, building a network of military bases in many parts of the world, he said that those who value peace should not have any illusions about U.S. imperialism which is based on a policy of strength, aggression and war.

He also stressed the need for individual countries to do everything in their power to maintain peace and added that a new international economic order was imperative if people are to lead independent and creative lives.

The 65 delegates who took to the floor reiterated Mr. Klecatsky's fundamental observations concerning the necessity for a global peace movement and upheld the theoretical and practical significance of the Juche idea of peace and independence as providing the solution for the greatest threat to mankind – namely, its self-destruction.

They unanimously expressed their determination to conduct a dynamic struggle for the peace and independence of the world.

Greece Shares Juche Idea's View of Peace

Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou declared that the Greek government and people had the same attitude towards peace and independence as the attendants at the seminar.

At a meeting on Apr. 1 with the director general of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, its deputy directors, delegation heads and other delegates, he said that all countries of the world, big and small, can build a free and peaceful world only when they pool their strength in the struggle for peace and independence.

Mr. Klecatsky made a concluding speech on the last day of the seminar in which he stated that the seminar was a historic international meeting in deepening the understanding of the truth, originality and invincible vitality of the Juche idea and would make a great contribution to the cause of peace and independence in the world.

DPRK State Budget for FY88

(Continued from page 1)

The DPRK will earmark 12.2 percent of the outlay for the national defence, less than last year. Last year, 13.2 percent of the expenditure went to defence spending.

This year's expenditure for scientific research and technical progress will increase 1.4 times above last year.

The revenue for last year amounted to 30,337,200,000 won, or 0.1 percent above the plan, according to the finance minister.

Last year, many new modern industrial establishments and workshops made their appearance and went into operation and vigorous drive was waged to increase production, rationalize industrial management and practice economy by making an effective use of the economic foundations already laid in all fields.

"As a result, the state budgetary revenue quickly increased by 6.3 percent as against the previous year," the report said.

The total expenditure last year was 30,085,100,000 won, or 99.3 percent of the plan and a growth of 5.9 percent above 1986.

Last year, expenditure for the national economy increased to 107.3 percent, of which the investment in productive capital construction to 108.7 percent as compared with the 1986 figure.

The investment in industrial construction was augmented to 109.1 percent. As a result, vast scale industrial consturction including the major objects of the key industries were promoted dynamically, she said.

Last year, the appropriations for the development of science and technology went up 32 percent, for education work 5.8 percent, for cultural work 1 percent and for public health 4.3 percent as against the previous year.

MAC Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

military maneuvers staged by the U.S. with huge aggression forces are a flagrant violation of Paragraph 13 C of the Armistice Agreement on ceasing 'the introduction into Korea of reinforcing military personnel – provided, however, that the rotation of units and personnel, the arrival in Korea of personnel on a temporary duty basis, and the return to Korea of personnel after short periods of leave or temporary duty outside of Korea shall be permitted', and Paragraph 13 D of the Armistice Agreement on ceasing 'the introduction into Korea of reinforcing combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition – provided, however, that combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons and ammunition which are destroyed, damaged, worn out or used up during the period of the Armistice may be replaced on the basis of piece-for-piece of the same effectiveness and the same type,' and the Preamble of the Armistice Agreement aimed at a peaceful settlement of the Korean issue and Paragraph 12 of the Armistice Agreement on 'a complete cessation of all hostilities in Korea by all armed forces' including all units and personnel of the ground, naval and air forces."

He also said what is more serious is the fact that the U.S. has deployed 800,000-900,000 troops near the Military Demarcation Line, and apportioned to the south Korean army units the target areas in the northern half of Korea and supplied them with maps available at night.

Mr. Li said that the Team Spirit is an extremely dangerous war rehearsal which might turn into a real war against the DPRK at any moment.

"We want peace and hate war. Our People's Army soldiers, however, will never allow the U.S. imperialist aggressors to threaten and provoke them," he warned.

Meanwhile, Major General Li Tae Ho on the day sent a letter to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in connection with the Team Spirit 88 joint maneuvers.

In the letter, he accused the U.S. side of starting the adventurous war game despite Pyongyang's efforts of discontinuing large-scale military exercises from February 1986 and unilaterally slashing the Korean People's Army by 100,000 men with the aim of making a breakthrough for multinational disarmament talks last year.

"I consider that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission which is deeply interested in peace and detente in Korea, with a mission to supervise the implementation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, should never remain an onlooker at the U.S. side's grave violations of the Armistice Agreement, true to its mission," Mr. Li's letter said.

On the same day, a meeting of security officers of the MAC was also held at Panmunjom at the proposal of the Korean side.

At the meeting the security officer of the Korean side made it clear that the provocative acts and violations committed by the U.S. side in the Joint Security Area of Panmunjom in March numbered more than 50 cases.

N-S Students' Talks

(Continued from page 1)

in the north and the south. They suggested that the south Korean students march from Mt. Halla in Cheju Island to Panmunjom and the students of the northern half of the country from Mt. Paekdu to Panmunjom from Aug. 1 to 14.

They also proposed to hold a sports meet of north and south Korean students either at Kim Il Sung University in Pyongyang or at Seoul National University from Sep. 15 to 17.

To this end they suggested holding working-level talks of the representatives of the two sides at Panmunjom or in a third country, for instance, Geneva, on June 10 and asked for a reply to this proposal.

Students of 10-odd universities in Seoul including Yonsei, Hanyang and Konguk also pasted up wall newspapers of the same content.

The reply letter of the Student Committee of Kim Il Sung University said the proposal of Seoul students is "a great undertaking to be praised by all the students in the north and the south and applauded by the entire nation."

Pyongyang students fully agreed to Seoul students' suggestion that the working-level talks discuss the issues of carrying out a grand across-the-country march and of holding a sports meet. "The talks may cover other matters of our common concern, if necessary," the letter said.

"We think the desire of all the students should be taken into account and it is more desirable to arrange a grand march to Panmunjom and a grand meeting involving not only our representatives but also the representatives of all universities and all students in the north and the south," the letter said.

Meanwhile, President of Kim Il Sung University Pak Gwan O sent a letter to SNU President Chon Wan Gyu on Apr. 4 suggesting not to spare support and cooperation so that students' wishes could come true without fail.

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on Apr. 3 said in a commentary that SNU students' proposal to hold north-south students' talks is a just proposal and a very noteworthy move "aimed at pulling down the high wall in the north-south relations by opening a new chapter for reconciliation and unity in conformity with the desire of the fellow countrymen for reunification."

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